RECEIVED
10 MAY 1976
ON..................

37th Year of Publication ★ 20 Paise

FREE INDIA

Founder: E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol.XXXVII | Madras, Sunday, April 18, 1976 | No. 31

WORLD BANK FINDING

Rich Countries Getting Richer

It should hardly come as a surprise: new World Bank statistics show that growth in per capita incomes in the world's rich countries is continuing to outpace that in the poor nations.

But, according to year old figures in the 1975 edition of the World Bank *Atlas*, published in mid-April' 76, in only five of the 16 oil exporting countries has per capita gross national product exceeded $3 000.

The *Atlas* also highlights the fact that economic growth during the last nine years (1965-73) has been negative for several developing countries, including four in the Sahelian zone of Africa, hard hit by droughts earlier in the decade.

Preliminary gross national product per capita estimates for 1974 also show that among countries with a population of 1 million or more, the United States has been surpassed by both Sweden and Switzerland as the world's richest (per capita) nation. The figure for the United States is estimated at $ 6,200, while Sweden's and Switzerland's are set at $6,720 and $,650 respectively.

In this tenth edition of the yearly publication, the *Atlas* has continued to use a multiyear base so as to soften the impact of economic changes in any single year. The multiyear base in the 1975 *Atlas* has been updated, however, from 1965-71 to 1972-74 in order to take into account price and change rate movements during the past three years.

Two sets of figures for the oil exporting countries are provided in this year's *Atlas*. Using the 1972-74 base alone. GNP data for the oil exporters would only partially reflect increased prices for oil which were initiated in late 1973. A separate table, therefore, based on 1974 prices and exchange rates alone, has been printed in the *Atlas* for OPEC members.

Among oil exporting countries and using as a base period, 1974 the *Atlas* shows the United Arab Emirates, with a population of only 283,000, to be the per capita GNP gaint at $22,060. The per capita GNP figure for Saudi Arabia on the other hand. is estimated by the *Atlas* at only $3,090, or slightly less than the United Kingdom. The *Atlas* also reveals that the per capita GNP figure for the largest of all the oil exporting countries, Indonesia, rose by only $ 60 to $180 in the past year. All 1974 figures are termed "preliminary" in the *Atlas*.

The World Bank *Atlas* not only estimates each country's GNP per capita, but also provides estimates of the growth in population and in real output for every country. Though the figures vary greatly from country to country, some general trends can be discerned.

* In the Industrialized countries, with an average per capita GNP of $4,580 or more output per person is growing at around 4 percent a year, while population is growing at about 1 per cent. Total product is increasing by approximately 4 percent yearly.

* In the poorer countries—those with per capita GNPs of

(Contd. on page 2)

Words to Remember

[Excerpts from the speeches of the Prime Minister]

Addressing the 11th Annual Convocation of the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture, the Prime Minister said: "Since independence, we have done a lot but much more remains to be done and if we have confidence in ourselves and in our glorious culture we can certainly bring fruitful results."

Whatever job the youth undertook, their first aim should be to see whether it suited the circumstances prevailing in the country and the environment around us.

"We should not try to copy what came from foreign countries and foreign experts. We should not be touchy about foreign thinking also. Whatever was good and suited to our way of life we should not hesitate in adopting it, but whatever was unfit in Indian environment should be discarded.

In our political life also, we did not follow any set pattern of political system and instead adopted what suited us most. During our freedom struggle, we succeeded because we had chosen a path which was altogether different from what others tried during their freedom struggle.

Indian scientists were good in laboratories but when they went to the fields or worked in their own houses they forgot their scientific knowledge and believed in superstition.

"We should not discard whatever is conventional in our agricultural life but try to build a bridge between the conventional and modern teehiniques.

★ ★ ★

Addressing the State Ministers of Information, the Prime Minister said: "We are not, and we should not be against criticism. But criticism should be such as does not create gloom and despair. Its purpose is to correct mistakes or wrongs, not demolish the structure. Destructive criticism endangered the entire political environment.

"To some extent, bad news drives out the good and journalism tends to encourage sensationalism making more dramatic by exaggeration. We could and should be more assiduous and imaginative in combating the false propaganda against Government and Government's achievements. Our policies are not congress party policies, they are policies voted upon by Parliament."

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

It may be long before the law of love will be recognized in international affairs. The machineries of Governments stand between and hide the hearts of one people from those of another.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY April 18, 1976

GRAIN STOCKS

Record production and successful procurement without causing much inconvenience to farmers have filled up all available godowns in the State. Surplus stocks are stored in open spaces under tarpaulins and in temples. So the wastage through rodents is sure to be much.

This calls for urgent steps to distribute to the consumers as much of the available stocks as possible. Purchases by Government agencies can continue to replenish the distributed stocks.

Now that a systematic watch is arranged with regard to production and distribution and scarcity-prone areas well identified, the Government can think of some relaxation in the movement of foodgrains. This will avoid accumulation of stocks with producers.

A major crop just takes about four months to harvest. If stocks are allowed to accumulate for more than four months, difficulties will arise when a new harvest starts. The ban on bulk consumption is sure to add to the problem.

We call upon the Government to act with foresight before news starts appearing in the Press that so many thousands of tons of valuable foodgrains have become unfit for human consumption.

Vitamin 'A' Deficiency: Cause Of Blindness In Children

By VINODINI REDDY

VITAMIN 'A' deficiency is one of the important causes of blindness, especially in children below five years' age. This can be prevented. A few paise spent to include vitamin 'A'–rich green leafy vegetables in the diet can make all the difference between good vision and no vision.

Blindness is both a health and a socio-economic problem. India is said to have the highest proportion of blind population in the world. Vitamin A deficiency is one of the important causes of blindness, especially in young children below the age of five years. Keratomalacia-the eye disease resulting from severe deficiency of the Vitamin—is still commonly found in many paediatric and ophthalmic hospitals. What is more tragic and poignant about this is that this blindness is completely preventable, and need not, and should not occur.

WHY DOES IT OCCUR?

The reasons for the development of Vitamin A deficiency are now well known. A baby comes into this world with some amount of Vitamin A stored in its body, mostly in its liver. The amount of Vitamin A stored depends on how much Vitamin A the mother consumed through her diet during pregnancy. Pregnant women in our country do not get sufficient amounts of Vitamin A in the food she consumes, normally.

Colostrum, first milk after parturition, contains a good amount of Vitamin A. But colostrum is not usually given to the new-born infants by many mothers due to wrong beliefs and prejudices.

During the first five to six months of life, the infant depends entirely on breast milk for the vitamins it needs. Vitamin A content of breast milk again depends on how much vitamin the mother gets, from her diet. The breast milk of many Indian mothers has low concentration of Vitamin A and hence the infants do not get enough Vitamin A from this source.

Once the baby is started on semi solid and solid foods, the amount of Vitamin A he gets depends largely on the type of foods given. In many communities, supplementary feeding is delayed beyond the age of one year and foods containing Vitamin A such as milk and eggs, green leafy vegetables and fruits are seldom given.

Repeated diarrhoea and respiratory infections, which are common among children, worsen the situation and precipitate the tragic consequences.

DEFICIENCY SIGNS

Vitamin A is essential for good vision. Deficiency of this vitamin results in several defects in the eye. One of the earliest defects is a condition called 'night-blindness.' The child is unable to see clearly in dim light or at nights, though there is no difficulty in seeing during the day in bright light. This is an important early warning signal.

In addition, deficiency of Vitamin A leads to some visible changes in the eye. Conjunctiva, the thin membrane covering the white portion of the eye becomes dull, dry, rough and wrinkled. Pearly grey, rough and elevated patches called 'Bitot spots' appear on the white portion of the eye. Surveys carried out in South India have shown that nearly 10 per cent of children have such eye defects.

The conjunctival lesions do not interfere with vision but in more severe deficiency, cornea, the central black portion of the eye is also involved resulting in keratomalacia and complete loss of vision, unless treated promptly. Such severe deficiency leading to blindness is mostly seen in children between one and five years of age and is frequently associated with protein-calorie malnutrition.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Most of these defects can be treated successfully giving large doses of Vitamin A. But considering the vast number of children known to suffer from this defect, a much better approach is to prevent the deficiency.

Pregnant and lactating women should consume diets adequate in Vitamin A. Infants and children should be given food rich in this vitamin.

Sources of Vitamin A: Vitamin A is a fat soluble vitamin and is present mainly in animal foods such as milk, butter, eggs, liver and fish. But these foods are expensive and beyond the reach of the poor. Fortunately, less expensive sources of provitamin A are easily available. Carrots, drumsticks, green leafy vegetables like palak and amaranth are rich sources of Beta-carotene, a substance which can be converted to Vitamin A in the human body. This provitamin is also present in fruits like mangoes and papayas. Increased consumption of such foods is most desirable. However, this approach involves intensive nutrition education and will take time to yield results.

Single dose prophylaxis: Since Vitamin A can be stored in the body for prolonged periods, it is possible to build up sufficient Vitamin A stores in the child through the administration of one or two massive doses of the vitamin once or twice a year. The approach something like a mass vaccination programme, has been found to be feasible in extensive field trials carried out by the National Institute of Nutrition.

The Government of India has launched a large-scale prophylaxis programme for the prevention of blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency, wherein children between one and five years are being given an oral dose of 200,000 I.U. of Vitamin A, once in six months. The programme was started in 1970 initially in seven States where problem was reported to be serious. Later, it has been extended to other regions and now covers about four million children.

Evaluation of the programme carried out in Kerala and Karnataka has indicated a marked decline in the incidence of Vitamin A deficiency. Similar observations have also been reported from other countries like Indonesia and Bangladesh where such a programme is in operation. This is an approach feasible in the current socio-economic content of many South-East Asian countries.

It must be pointed out, however, that this is only a short-term measure. The most logical answer to the problem of Vitamin A deficiency is to improve the diets of poor communities so as to ensure adequate intake of this vitamin. People should be encouraged to include green leafy vegetables in their diets. A few paise spent on these inexpensive foods can make all the difference between good vision and no vision.

—*Courtesy*: "Swasth Hind."

From page 1

less than $200—output per person has practically stagnated in the period 1968-74, while population and total product increased only by about 2.5 per cent.

The figures point to one inescapable fact. The rich countries are growing faster economically than the poorer countries, both in total GNP and especially—because of the higher population growth rates in the poor countries—in per capita GNP.

Gross national product estimates in the World Bank *Atlas* are essentially derived by converting GNP expressed in national currencies to US dollars on the basis of official exchange rates. In a few cases, however, these exchange rates have been adjusted to correspond more closely to realistic market rates. Market rates more accurately reflect the exchange rate at which goods and services are bought and sold in international trade.

Annual Predictions: Iranian Style

A Whale Of A Year!

WE are going to have a big year starting this Now Ruz.

On the first day of spring, Iran is going to gain 1.180 years, moving from the year 1354 into the year 2535.

A new calendar system based on the coronation of Cyrus the Great, founder of the Iranian monarchy 2535 years ago was approved by the Iranian Parliament, recently. So the new Iranian year of 1355 (starting March 21) becomes 2535.

But that is only the beginning. Everything about this year is going to be on a grand scale, for the astrologers tell us, appropriately, it is going to be the Year of the Whale.

Never have the astrologers in the bazaar been as ecstatic over our prospects as in this coming year.

In the Year of the Whale there is enough for everyone. We shall have prodigious quantities of blubber and positively revel in it.

The Iranian astrologers have been characterising each new year with the sign of an animal ever since the hordes of Tamerlane thundered into Iran destroying cities and farms but compensating by carrying with them a smattering of Chinese astrology with a Turkish accent.

The Iranian astrologers were quick to absorb what is referred to as "the wisdom of the Turkish sages" and each year study the stars for the sign of the times, sometimes seeing rats or leopards in the celestial orbs, but in the year 2535 finding a whale.

Each year at this season in the bazaar you can pick up the "taqvim" or very popular almanacks which contain the calender and the astrological predictions, with the predictions generally in character with the animal on the cover.

Thus, as the whale, is completely acquatic, it is not surprising that the astrologers predict plenty of water. The year will start with great rains, virtually a deluge, and with the coming of next winter abundant snow.

Therefore, it will be a whale of a year for farmers and skiers. We can expect bumper crops of wheat and barley, and through bountiful supplies a downward pressure on the prices of all farm products.

As the whale is a wide ranging animal, the star-gazers see a lot of travel in store for us.

Many Iranians will go to Mecca, but more than ever will make the lesser pilgrimages to Kerbala and incountry to Mashad. Ticket bookings on Iran Air will be as difficult as ever to obtain, so it is recommended that we all plan carefully in advance.

The whale, however, is a difficult animal to predict. It is not a fish, and yet it lives in water.

It seems therefore it is going to be a year in which some rather difficult adjustments will have to be made. A people brought up in one environment will have to live in other kinds of conditions, making a very great number of adaptations in order to live at all.

The whale actually has lungs, and while it can dive to the bottom of the sea, must periodically come up for air.

When it does come up for air, it blows everything out of its exhausted lungs. If it doesn't blow periodically it would die.

So this is a year in which we must blow out of ourselvelves much that is stale and which no longer serves any purpose for us. And in coming to the surface must breathe deeply and richly, taking all the oxygen we can get before descending again into the depths.

What is peculiar about the female whale is that even under water, in the heaviest seas, it must give suck to its young.

It is a difficult feat. Thus it has few children, and each carefully cared for.

The astrologers have noted this characteristic and they predict for this year many marriages but fewer children.

Thus, the Year of the Whale is answering the slogan of the Family Planning Organisation: fewer children and each better cared for.

The prediction is that the children born in the first quarter of 2535 will be intelligent and robust. Children born in mid year will be quiet and contented. These will be children with the traditional virtues. Towards the end of the year the children born in the cold weather will be a special delight to their parents.

The whale has one of the largest mouths for its size among all animals, and as the whale is the largest animal of any kind alive today, it truly has a huge mouth.

The astrologers see this as a sign of plenty.

They predict that in the year 2535, the businessmen are going to have a very good year.

The industrialists can look forward to great production, along with good profits.

In the Year of the Whale, the astrologers say a remarkable thing will happen; the pen is going to prove mightier than the sword Good books will be written, researchers will be busy at work and rewarded for their efforts, and diplomats will be very active with Iran playing an ever more important role in international relations.

Students will also have it good, and they will progress very well in the subjects that interest them.

The predictions are so uniformly good for everyone that one almost looks in vain for the normal disasters. Completely absent are the fireballs from the sky, the locust, the volcanoes erupting, the earth quaking.

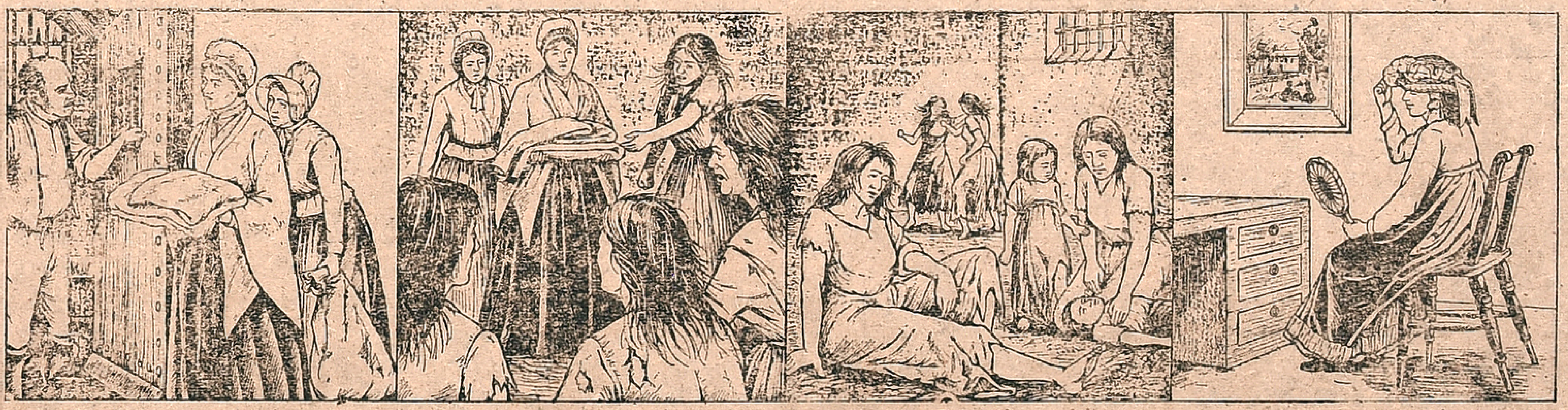
All one can get from the astrologers is that the weather will be cold in the winter and hot in the summer and water as usual will be wet.

But there is one item of mild interest. It will not be a good year for crooks and other criminals, and a particularly bad year for gross incompetents.

There is a hint in the stars that there will be some unexpec-

(Contd. on page 6)

Women Of Courage — Elizabeth Fry



The turnkeys were horrified when two ladies carrying bundles of clothing arrived at the gate of Newgate Prison one day in 1813 and asked to be admitted. The wretched, depraved female prisoners would tear the clothes off their backs and they might never get out alive, they said.

But Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845) would not take "no" for an answer, and presently a mob of dirty, desperate women milled around her and her sister Hannah, screeching and fighting, until something in the quiet, gentle demeanour of the visitors in their plain Quaker dresses and white bonnets calmed them down.

Prison conditions at the time were probably worse than ever before and after the prisoners had shown them round, Elizabeth knew that prison reform must be her future work. However, domestic difficulties, the birth of her 9th and 10th children and the death of another, meant it was four years before she could tackle it.

One of 12 children herself, Elizabeth Gurney had led a happy, comfortable childhood in Norwich. Since her father's brand of Quakerism was less austere than many of his coreligionists, she had as a young girl been able to wear pretty clothes, take dancing lessons and even attend the theatre and the opera.

(Contd. on next page)

FUN AND LAUGHTER

ONCE MORE!

Counsel: "Now sir, did you, or did you not, on the date in question, or at any time, previously or subsequently, say or even intimate to the defendant or anyone else, whether friend or mere acquaintance, or in fact, a stranger, that the statement imputed to you, whether just or unjust, and denied by the plaintiff, was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer, did you or did you not?"

Defendant: "Did I, or did I not what?"

* * *

LAST WORD

"Look here," said the magnate to his secretary, "you havn't the remotest idea of spelling. Do you know you have spelt 'pneumatic' N-E-W-M-A-T-I-C."

The girl was haughty.

"I'm sorry," she said, "but the 'k' on my machine is not working."

ALL IN ONE!

The manager of a touring company wired to the proprietor of a theatre in a small town where his company was to appear: "Want to hold rehearsal at your theatre to-morrow afternoon, three o'clock. Have stage manager, stage carpenter, property man, chief electrician and all stage hands present promptly at that hour."

Shortly after he received the following reply: "All right. He will be there!"

* * *

WANING LOVE!

Bride of a week (sobbing): "I am so unhappy. Peter does not love me any more."

Mother: "What has he done, the wretch?"

Bride: "He said that out of a hundred women there was only one as pretty as I am"

Mother: "But there is nothing wrong with that."

Bride: "But before we were married he said a thousand."

* * *

THE BITTER BIT!

A woman once scolded Doctor Johnson because he had put some words in his dictionary which she thought were improper.

"Have you no decency?" she stormed. Are you trying to corrupt everyone who reads your dictionary? Don't you know that such words should not even be printed, let alone explained?"

"Madame," Doctor Johnson said, "you wouldn't have seen those words unless you looked them up."

QUESTION OF DEGREE!

The late Lord Kitchener's impenetrable reserve and disconcerting presence was once described by a writer in these terms: "He entered the dining-room like the Day of Judgment. Once he was sitting next to a lady at a dinner. She boldly asked him why he kept so aloof from his fellow mortals. He answered: "Madam, familiarity breeds contempt." "Yes," agreed his fair companion, "but you will admit it takes a certain degree of familiarity to breed anything."

* * *

TOO EXPENSIVE

He had passed all the tests, and was before the recruiting sergeant, giving particulars.

"Married or single?" he was asked.

"Married."

"Any children?"

"Eleven."

"Sorry, chum, Too expensive. We could get a couple of generals for that money."

* * *

THE OLD HENS!

The elderly treasurer of a woman's aid society went into a bank to deposit the organization's funds. She handed the money to a hard-of-hearing cashier with the casual remark that it was "the aid money."

The cashier thought she said "egg money," and wanted to compliment her.

"Remarkable," he said, "isn't it, how well the old hens are doing these days?"

Abortive Aids!

A motorcyclist driver and sidecar passenger drove along the road on a bitterly cold windy evening. At the suggestion of the driver, the unprotected passenger reversed his heavy sweater, buttoning it up the back to provide better protection for his chest.

Shortly thereafter the motorcycle skidded off the road into a tree. The driver died instantly of a fractured skull. The passenger was thrown clear but was unconscious when policemen in a patrol car arrived on the scene and took charge.

Their subsequent report of the accident at headquarters read: "On our arrival at the scene of the accident the driver was dead. The passenger was alive and had a strong pulse; however, he had completely dislocated his neck and both hips. By the time those were replaced, he was dead."

PRETENDING TWINS

Mother: "Why did you take two pieces of cake, Tommy?"

Tommy: "I was just pretending I was twins."

* * *

CHEERFUL WELCOME!

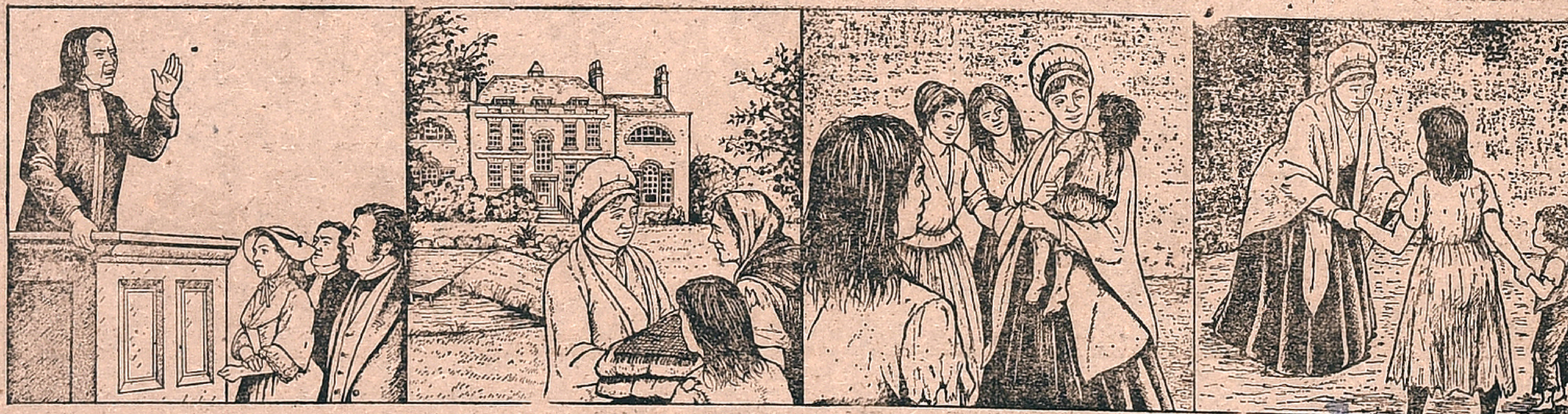
"Ah!" exclaimed the touring manager hopefully as, after a week of disappointing houses, his dispirited company unloaded themselves at the station of another country town. "This looks better! And see! There's even a cheerful sunset to welcome us!"

"Sunset!" sniffed the porter. "That's the theatre, It's been on fire all the afternoon."

L.G
COMPOUNDED ASAFOETIDA
FOREMOST FOOD FLAVOURING AND PRESERVATIVE.
LALJEE GODHOO & CO. MADRAS 1
& BOMBAY.

From previous page

Women Of Courage



It was only after she had heard a particularly compelling speaker at a Friends Meeting that the fun-loving 18-year-old girl discovered her own religious leanings. Even so, it was a year before she abandoned gay clothes for the sober attire of a Quakeress, in which she married Joseph Fry in 1800.

As the wife of a wealthy Quaker merchant Elizabeth was always busy—entertaining, looking after her growing family, nursing sick relatives, preaching at Quaker meetings, yet she still had time to work among the poor of the London slums and the gypsies who camped near the Fry's country house.

Following Elizabeth's first visit to Newgate, her brother-in-law, Fowell Buxton, had managed to obtain some minor reforms. When she returned in 1817, contrary to the turnkeys' predictions, the women failed to molest her or steal her watch but responded warmly when, heedless of his filthy condition she, comforted a tiny child.

Elizabeth had already had experience of starting schools and, surrounded by children compelled to live in the foul prison with their mothers, she decided her first step should be the opening of a prison school. She soon picked out the schoolmistress, a quiet girl almost certainly wrongly convicted of theft.

Action Urged To Build Up Rice Reserves For Lean Years

EXCELLENT rice harvests in 1975 provide a good opportunity to build up reserves against the poor years when shortages threaten famine. But many developing countries where the bulk of paddy production is concentrated—lack essential storage facilities and the financial capability.

Even though the present level of stocks is still relatively low, rice prices sharply declined and there was a danger that incentives to farmers might not be sufficient to build stocks to adequate levels.

These were among the findings of the Intergovernmental Group on Rice of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which met in Rome recently.

The Group also expressed great concern over wide year-to-year fluctuations in supply and prices in the world rice markets during the past decade.

"As a result," the Group states in its report, "consumers in many developing countries had to face serious hardships in years of shortages, while producers suffered losses in years of surpluses."

Today, the world rice market offered ample supplies at falling prices, a situation that emerged in 1975, in contrast to the shortages and very high prices that prevailed from 1972/1973 until mid-1974.

Although the current situation was characterized by excess supplies and falling prices, the Group emphasized that the margin between surplus and shortages was narrow.

The Group recommended that the opportunity provided by the prevailing easy supply situation should be seized, and that a concerted approach to building and holding of rice reserves should be evolved, keeping in view the national targets as well as the over-all objectives of food security—a reference to the FAO plan, supported by the World Food Conference, to build up national food reserves (primarily of cereals) for use in lean years.

Many developing countries, however, were not in a position to take this opportunity since they lacked financial means and storage facilities; the Group urged international aid-giving agencies and bilateral donors to help interested developing countries to increase their rice reserves and to secure the financial and physical resources for this purpose.

The Group supported FAO's food security assistance programme aimed at helping developing countries in formulating stock policies and in mobilizing necessary resources to carry out these policies.

World carry-over stocks of rice (excluding China and the USSR) declined to 13 million tons in 1974-1975, the Group found. At this level, stocks contained no element of reserve. In 1975-1976 they were expected to rise moderately to 15 million tons following the bigger 1975 harvests.

At this level, the Group said "stocks would be higher than in the previous three years, but they would still be much lower than in 1970-1972 and would represent only 10 per cent of annual cousumption."

Oil Development Programme:

UNDP Assistance To India

THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is extending assistance to the Government of India to the tune of $1.8 million in the form of expertise, equipment and fellowships to Indian personnel for advanced training abroad in the crucial field of oil exploration and development.

Rapid development of oil production from the Bombay High is a matter of urgent priority in the Government's oil development programme. Of the UNDP grant of $1.8 million, $679,550 will be utilised for recruitment of international experts for drawing up a plan of further development of the Bombay High Oilfield and for training the personnel of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) in the specialised aspects of offshore development.

The balance of UNDP assistance will go to strengthen the Indian Institute of Petroleum at Dehra Dun for increasing the capability of its senior personnel in product adaptation and marketing, develop indigenous test techniques to eventually replace the test methods based on imported engineers and equipment and facilitate adoption of most economical and viable processes that would be attractive to the oil industry.

Under the current five-year Indin Country Programme(1972-76), two other projects in the oil sector are being assisted by the UNDP. These are the Indian Oil Corporation for which UNDP has allocated $369,300 for recruiting international experts to advise on effective operation and maintenance of the existing refineries at Barauni. Gauhati and Koyali and the refinery under construction at Haldia. The other public enterprise assisted by the UNDP to the extent of $159,000 is Indian Petrochemical Corporation at Baroda, which requires international advisers on operation, inspection and maintenance of its petrochemical plants at Baroda and elsewhere. The IPCL complex is expected to generate on investment equivalent to $250 million in the ancillary industries around the region. As many as 28 fellowships were also provided by UNDP for Indian technical personnel to receive advanced training abroad for four months each.

Elizabeth Fry

Together visitor and prisoners drew up a set of rules to put before the prison governor, whose objections were finally worn down by Elizabeth's obstinacy and charm. One day she found some women outside the school-room begging to be let in. They wanted to learn to read and write too, or at least to have some work.

Despite the discouragement of her own menfolk, Elizabeth formed a Ladies' Newgate Committee. With the help of these volunteers a workroom was established in Newgate where the inmates received some elementary education and made attractive patch-work quilts, for which there was a great demand in the colony of New South Wales.

So impressed were the authorities by these changes that they adopted them as part of the prison system. In this difficult post-war period of great social changes crime was on the increase and Elizabeth's reforms attracted considerable public attention. Her two oldest daughters proudly acted as her secretaries, dealing with her enormous correspondence.

The plight of women sentenced to deportation became Elizabeth's major concern. She persuaded the prison governor to replace the open waggons with closed hackney carriages for the ride to the docks and visited 106 transport ships over the years, inspecting conditions, and always saying farewell to the prisoners before they sailed.

(Contd. on next page)

Hunger : The Main Problem

Listing 'hunger' as the first of a number of major problems facing the world at the present time, as UNEP report quotes World Bank estimates that in 1975 some 750 million people were living in absolute or relative poverty (defined by an income per capita below $50 a year) and a recent UN survey indicating that half the world's population is suffering from hunger of malnutrition, or both.

Stressing that these problems can only be solved through development, the Executive Directors report warns that development efforts to produce more food should be environmentally wise-based on the through evaluation of the potential uses of the different regions of the world. "Short-term solutions may all too easily lead to long-term losses which a growing world population cannot afford," it warns.

To feed the world's present population adequately global production will have to be doubled, according to some estimates referred to in the report. Looking towards the year 2000, however the report states that if the estimate of 7,000 million populatton in the world proves to be correct then present food production will have to be multiplied by four if the basic needs of all these people for food are to be met.

Infra-red Blood Test Spots Alcohol In Seconds

Karlsruhe (DaD) – Professor Werner Adrian from Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany, and fellow-German Professor R. F. Borkenstein from Indiana, USA, have developed an infra-red blood alcohol test that may soon supersede the procedure currently used by police doctors in many parts of the world.

With the aid of a spectral photometer infra-red radiation is harnessed to register a precise blood alcohol count in a matter of seconds from a sample of the suspect's breath. Alcohol in the breath affects the radiation and this is how the test works.

According to Professor Adrian a similar, albeit chemical procedure is already in use in the United States, Canada and Australia. But the Karlsruhe alcohol test relies on physics rather than chemistry.

Breath is passed into a chamber through which infra-red light also travels.

The major advantage of the new test is that it is both accurate, unlike the crystal-filled tubes of the breathalyser, and speedy, unlike laboratory analysis of blo d samples. This should make it extremely useful at special roadblocks set up to catch drunken drivers. The Karlsruhe police are already most enthusiastic about the procedure.

Legislation must, however, be passed before the device can be taken into regular service. Professors Adrian and Borkenstein have spent five years perfecting the process, so it may not be long before the breathalyser is replaced by a device that is even more likely to put fear into the hearts of motorists who have had one over the eighty millilitres.

Balloon Championships For Women

Thirty-five-year-old Augsburg housewife Renate Peter (left) holds one of the most exclusive world records. She recently ascended to a height of 6,200 metres (20,342ft), higher than any woman before her, in a regulation balloon. Mother-of-three, Renate took her balloon pilot's licence at age seventeen. She is by no means the only woman balloonist in the Federal Republic of Germany, as the Third Augsburg Women's Open Championships, showed, Ingeborg Stenschke of Angsburg with co-pilot Ruth Czesny, won the title. She outflew opposition from all over Europe. The winning crew were awarded two powder cases in gold.

With Handlers only

British security firms are in difficulty. A newly promulgated law, according to the London "Sunday Times," says guard dogs must not be left alone in offices after working hours. There have been instances of these fierce canines biting children who happened to be on the premises Henceforth there must be a handler present to control guard dogs, and that is something many firms cannot afford.

From page 3

ted demotions As a matter of destiny some people who are mighty today will fall hard tomorrow.

Yet, for the true artist no year could be finer. Art and architecture will join hands for greater glory and structures, paintings and monuments of great beauty will be created.

While much of the world is going into deficit financing, the star-gazers in Iran see economic balance, financ l gains and popular contentment.

But the whale is a narrow eyed creature, and narrow eyes are supposed to mean a critical disposition. Thus, while all is promised, we must be careful to scrutinise our opportunities in order to take full advantage of them.

Thus, with huge mouths, big bellies and narrow eyes we are going into a year of blubbering fat with excellent prospects.

But as every astrologer is quick to add, the stars may show up the signs, but God knows better.

—Gregory Lima
In Kayhan International

From previous page

Women Of Courage — Elizabeth Fry

Elizabeth's quiet courage must often have appeared like fearlessness, but this was far from the truth. As a child she had been desperately afraid of the dark and she retained a loathing of the sea and a fear of death, yet frequently braved tempestuous seas in small open boats in order to board transports.

Her shyness too made it quite an ordeal when she became the first woman, other than a queen, to appear before a House of Commons Committee, to give her views on prisons. Her ideas were years ahead of her time. She wanted women's prisons staffed by women, and the abolition of solitary confinement and capital punishment.

When a financial crisis brought bankruptcy to her husband, Elizabeth found their simpler circumstances left her more time for her work for prisoners and lunatics too. An American ambassador who secured a permit to attend one of her bible readings at Newgate coupled it with St.Paul's Cathedral as the two greatest sights in London.

In her later years, although travelling tired her greatly, she was always on the move, for her reforms were being copied not only throughout Britain but abroad. She received invitations to advise on prison reform in France, Germany, Holland, Denmark and Belgium and was greatly loved wherever she went. —END

[NEXT WEEK :—LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON]

For The Week 18th April To th24 April 1976

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini, Bharani
Krittika 1/4

FAVOURABLE period. Financial position will improve. Speeulative gains are also indicated. You should try to implement your plans to improve your working conditions. There will be delays to complete the work. But you should proceed further without hesitation. Avoid friction with associates. Health requires attention. Favourable days: 22nd & 23rd.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4, Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

MILDLY favourable week. Business will improve. Family matters should be handled properly. Avoid friction with family members. Also avoid journeys. You may have to face much opposition, and rivalry due to planetary position. You should not come to any hasty conclusions and wait for a better period, to implement your plans. Avoid impulsive actions on 18th and 19th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2, Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. Family problems should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Fianancial position will not be satisfactory. Business marters could be finalised. If you are thinking of switching over to some other better job, you should try to send applications. You can expect favourable results within a month are two. Be prepared for unexpected changes on 22nd and 23rd.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4, Pushya
Ashlesha

YOU are passing through one of the worst periods. You should try to be calm and try to solve the problems. Avoid impulsive actions. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Avoid friction with associates. Health require attention. You should try to cooperate with your superiors. Change of place is indicated. You should take extra care while travelling, Favourable days: 18th and 19th.

SIMHA (LEO)
Makha, Purva Phalguni
Uttara Phalguni 1/4

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to impl ment your plans to improve your working conditions. Favourable period to start new ventures Financial position will not be satisfactory. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Favourable days 20th & 21st,

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Phalguni 3/4, Hastha
Chitra 1/2

MILDLY favourable week. Financial position will improve. Specularive gains are also indicated. Family matters should be handled carefully to avoid complications. Partnership deals could be finalised. Property matters also could be setled. Business will improve. You may be undertaking a jouney shortly. Favourable days 22nd and 23rd.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2, Swathi
Visakha 3/4

FAVOURABLE period. Partnership matters should be finalised as early as possible, You can expect cooperation from friends and associates to solve your problems. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Business will improve. You should try to start new ventures. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Favourable days; 18th and 19th.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4, Anuradha
Jyeshtha

FAVOURABLE period. You will be starting new venturess You can expect favourable result in a month or two. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. You will be undertaking a journey shortly. Change of place is indicated. Avoid legal complications. Favourable days: 20th and 21st

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula, Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

MIXED results are indicated. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Fiaancial position will improve. You will be undertaking a jouney regarding business matters. Property matters should be finalised. Partnership matters should not be finalised for some more time, Favourable days 22nd and 23rd.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana, Dhanistha 1/2

FAVOURABLE period. Changes are indicated in profession. If you are thinking of changing for a better job, you can expect favourable results. You can also try to start new ventures. Partnership matters could be finalised. Health requires attention. You will be undertaking a journey shortly. Favourable days: 23rd and 24th.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanistha 1/2, Sathabhisag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

MILDLY favourable period. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. There will be considerable improvement in position and power. New business ventures could be finalised. Health requires attention Family members will be cooperative. Problems relating to partnership matters should be handled with care to avoid further complications. Favourable days; 18th and 19th.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

YOU should follow a cautious policy for some more time and avoid further complications. Partnership matters should be finalised after considering all factors. Family problems should be handled properly to avoid friction. Financial position will improve. But you should avoid fresh investments. Property matters should not be finalised uow. Matters relating to children require attention. Favourable days: 20th and 21st.

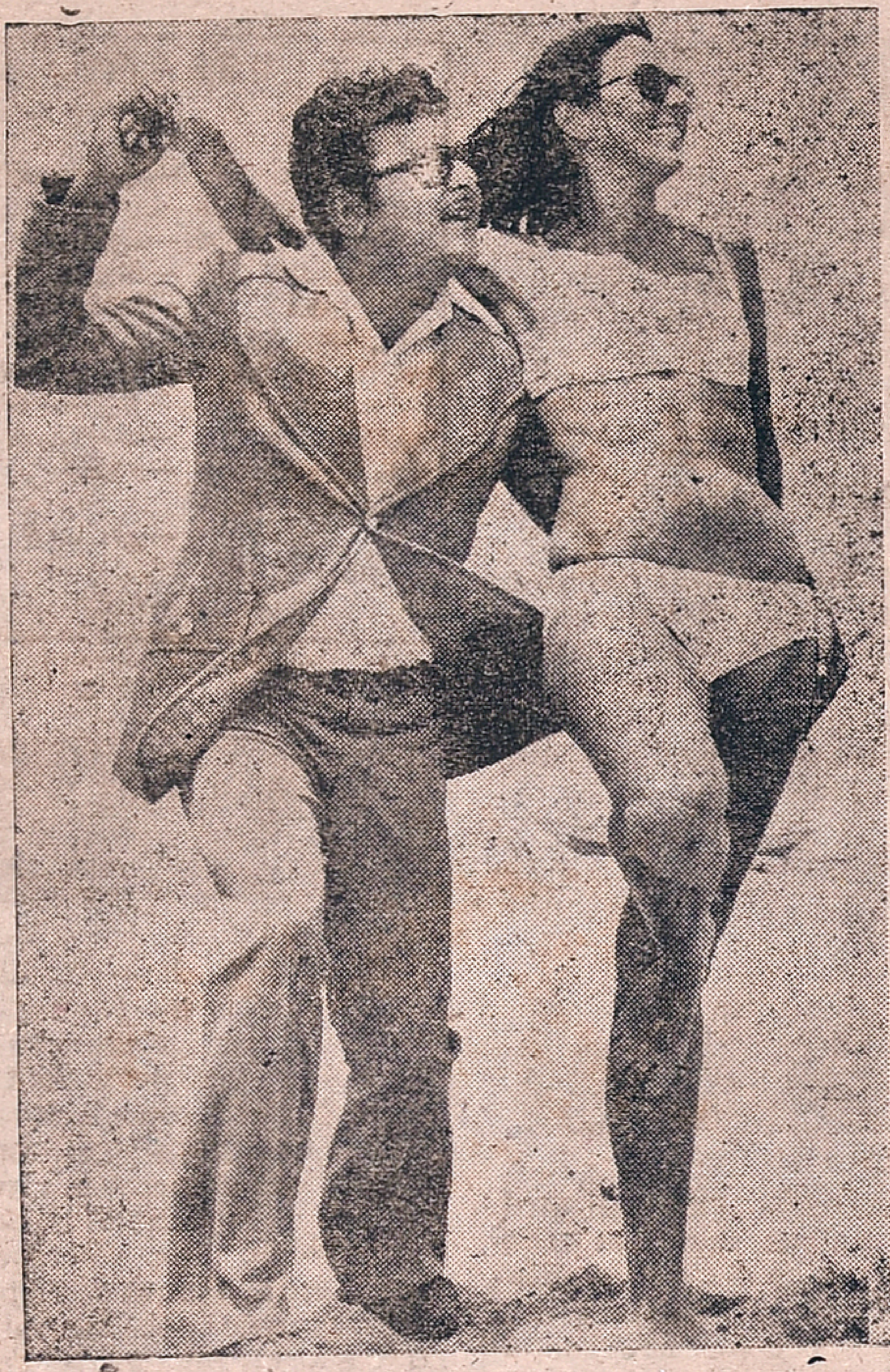
Holidays in Middle Ages

West Berlin (DaD) – Adriaan von Muller, curator of Berlin's Museum of Prehistory and Early History, is offering 100 Berliners a unique three-week holiday experience starting next year: life in a twelfth-century village.

Duppel, a newly-excavated medieval settlement in the south-west of the divided city, was a border post on the trade route to Kiev, then capital of a flourishing Ukraine.

Holidaymakers in the reconstructed village will till their own fields and tend their own cattle, sleeping on wooden bunks in sixteen thatched cottages. For a mere 18 DM a day they will also be able to drink mead as a nightcap !

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER
(OFFICE ESTD: 1924)
Recipient of many gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and Notables, Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5/- 3 questions Rs. 2/- Horoscope or writing time required.
Vivaga Poruthangal in Tamil Re. 1. Jotish Janabodhini—Tamil Rs. 1-50.
Pt. Kallyur M. Srinivasa Chariar
"THAPONITHI" Phone: 443654
Thyagarayanagar,
Madras-600017.



Playboy Jaishankar playing with a playgirl in the film "Rasi Nalla Rasi."

Mahakavi Kshetragya Is a Fine Musical Movie

Music Director Adinarayana Rao through Anjali Pictures Combines has presented the Carnatic Music lovers with a fine colour movie, 'Mahakavi Kshetragya' in Telugu.

Adinarayana Rao has done a lot of research work before launching on the production of the movie.

It deals with the life story of the great composer Kshetragya and his works.

Adinarayana Rao has set fine melodious tunes with carnatic music ragas. The songs sung by Ramakrishna are alluring.

A. Nageswararao has enacted the role Kshetragya with complete understanding of the character of Kshetragya and his works. He makes audience feel the presence of the great composer himself before them by his superb acting.

Director C. S. Rao has directed the film very ably. He has taken all the care to present a classical film.

A RESIDENCE FOR ORPHANS

The poor orphans are being provided with free boarding, lodging, clothing, medical aid and education upto S.S.L.C. at Sri Ramakrishna Kudil.

Hence those who are interested in the welfare of poor orphans, will be supplied with necessary printed forms if they write about father and motherless poor orphan boys. As the school reopens on 1st June, it will be convenient to take final decision after scrutinising the applications if they are sent from now on. Application may be made for admission to Standards I to VIII only. Applications need not be sent in respect of girls and also boys having either of the parent surviving. Printed forms can be obtained by applying to

THE PRESIDENT,
SRI RAMAKRISHNA KUDIL,
THIRUPPARAITHURAI-639115.

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

HOLI CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

It has become a tradition among the friends of India in the Soviet Union to celebrate the spring festival of Holi, and this year, too, the gathering of Soviet and Indian students in the Friendship House of Moscow was permeated with a warm and festive atmosphere.

Inaugurating the function, Victor Pavlov, Chairman of the Youth Commission of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, warmly congratulated Indian students upon the holiday and wished them success. He then spoke about the development of Soviet-Indian contacts and the importance attached to their development by the CPSU and the Soviet Government. One of the trends of this cooperation is the training of national personnel for the Republic of India. Pavlov emphasised that Indian students are very serious about their studies and are doing substantial work for the community, which helps to strengthen friendship among the young people of the two countries.

The students listened with great interest to Pyotr Klimuk, Flier Cosmonaut, twice hero of the Soviet Union, and Vice-president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. He vividly told the young people about the development of space exploration and about recent achievements in this field. The development of space has become a region of international cooperation, he stressed. The USSR and India are successfully working together in it.

B.M. Shukla, Minister Counsellor of the Indian Embassy to the USSR, warmly greeted the audience. He thanked the Soviet people for their participation in the Indian national festival and noted that Holi, a triumph of the good and the beauty-is traditionally celebrated only among close friends.

"The feast in Moscow shows once again that the Soviet and the Indian people have become great friends," Mr. Shukla said. The official part was followed by a concert and the show of the Soviet-Indian film "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi", and after that the young people had a good time and danced to the accompaniment of an Indian student orchestra.

* * *

AT STATE EXPENSE

All Soviet people are entitled to social maintenance in old age, in case of sickness or disability. This right (Article 120 of the USSR Constitution) is ensured by the large-scale development of social insurance for workers and employees at state expense, free medical assistance and the wide network of health resorts.

According to the Soviet law, social insurance covers all the working people. The state wholly assumes the expenditures involved. Factories and offices make a contribution to the insurance fund for each employee. The working people themselves make no contribution whatsoever to this fund out of their wages and salaries.

In the past five years allocations to social insurance grew considerably: from 17,100 million roubles in 1970 to 25,900 million roubles in 1975. Pensions were increased for tens of millions of pensioners, as well as temporary disability allowances for workers, employees and collective farmers. Pensions for disabled persons rose, on the average, by 37-47 per cent, and those for the families of workers and employees that lost their breadwinner—by 42-55 per cent.

An important measure aimed at the protection of motherhood and childhood is the establishment of maternity allowances for all working women to the amount of their full pay, without regard to seniority. The time of attendance to sick children has been increased. A new type of allowance—for the children of low-income families—has been introduced. Last year alone these payments totalled more than one thousand million roubles.

An important position in the social insurance scheme is occupied by the provision of dietary meals for sick persons.

The 25th Congress of the CPSU has approved a comprehensive programme for the further raising of the living standards of the working people. The benefits accruing to the population from social consumption funds alone will increase by 28-30 per cent and reach not less than 115,000 million roubles in 1980. Considerable allocations also go to state social insurance. For example, minimum pensions will again be raised for workers, employees and collective farmers, and there will be an extension of pension privileges for mothers with many children, allowances for attendance to children of up to one year of age, and allowances for invalids from childhood.

Printed and Published for the Free India Private Ltd., by G. Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-600002. Editor: D. Krishnamurthy.